

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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AUG 25 '42

# The War

## VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS

[Released to the press by the White House August 5]

At a dinner at the White House on August 5 honoring Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, the President made the following toast to the Queen:

"I think that all of us at this table tonight realize the symbolism of the visit of Her Majesty to this country of ours. We know the great part played by the Dutch people in the exploration and colonization that began in the earliest days of American history.

"And we remember that very soon after we engaged in war to gain our independence it was a Dutch officer on a Dutch island in the West Indies who fired one of the first salutes to the flag of the United States carried on an American warship under the command of Captain Isaiah Robinson.

"The friendship between our great nations has never ceased. It has been the friendship of peoples who lived for the same kind of human rights and the same kind of national independence.

"May I add a personal note? The people of this great democracy everywhere hold the head of the Netherlands Nation in respect not alone for her great leadership and high achievements, but they have in addition a deep and affectionate regard for her personality as the Mother of her people.

"My wife and I will always remember the privilege we have had and are having in a personal friendship with her and her daughter and her grandchildren. That friendship will always endure.

"All of us here tonight join in a toast to the Queen."

Responding to the President's toast, the Queen said:

"I am greatly touched by the friendly welcome you and Mrs. Roosevelt have extended to me at the White House.

"This visit to this capital city is to me the culminating point of my stay in the United States.

"Great thoughts have been thought here, and great decisions taken, and the portraits of your predecessors which adorn these walls are a most expressive epitome of America's stirring history.

"I know that when you make me feel a welcome guest your thoughts are, like mine, with my country, where at this time, in East and West, oppression breeds resistance and cruelty increases determination to hold out.

"These hard times will pass, and when at last victory will be ours my compatriots, like myself, will know that this will be largely thanks to American spiritual and material forces alongside those of the other United Nations.

"I therefore raise my glass to drink the toast of your health, Mr. President, as the head of this great country, and of the success of its armed forces."

[Released to the press by the White House August 6]

At the Washington Navy Yard on August 6, on the occasion of the transfer of a new warship to the Netherlands Government under the Lend-Lease Act, the President spoke as follows:

## YOUR MAJESTY:

From the earliest days of history, the people of the Netherlands—your people—have been willing to fight for their freedom and independence. They have won out in the face of great odds.

Once more they are fighting for that independence. Once more they will win and maintain it.

We, too, are fighting for our freedom, and it is natural and right that the Netherlands and the United States have joined hands in the common struggle.

The gallant exploits of your countrymen have won the admiration of all the other peoples of the world—first in the Netherlands itself and later in the Netherlands Indies where, in the face of overwhelming numbers, your sons and our sons went down fighting to the bitter end on land and sea and in the air. Their memory inspires us to redouble our efforts for the cause for which they gave their lives.

The Netherlands Navy is today adding fresh laurels to those already won in battle from the North Sea to the Java Straits. We Americans can know no better cause than to assist your gallant Navy.

It is, therefore, as a tangible expression of our admiration for all that the Netherlands Navy has done and is doing that I have the great pleasure of turning over to you, under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act, this ship.

Built by American workers in American yards, she will hereafter fly the brave ensign of the Netherlands.

And she will bear the name of one who has come to stand in the eyes of the world as a symbol of Netherlands' courage and Netherlands' determination.

For it is as the *Queen Wilhelmina* that she will embark upon her new career.

I ask Your Majesty to receive this ship as a symbol of the friendship and admiration of the people of the United States.

The response of Her Majesty Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, follows:

## MR. PRESIDENT:

I am very happy that the transfer of this vessel under the provisions of the lend-lease agreement takes place during my presence in Washington. This enables me to thank you personally for your gracious initiative and for your continued personal interest.

I see in this ceremony fresh evidence of the excellent spirit of friendship which ever since the days of Paul Jones has existed between our two Navies.

This admirable vessel, replete with the most modern technical devices, is a valuable addition to our naval forces.

It will operate in close collaboration with the United States Navy against our common enemies. The officers and crew will do all they can to live up to the friendly thought to which we owe this new unit of our Navy.

I have gladly accepted your suggestion to give it my name.

May your love of the sea and of seamanship pervade this vessel and inspire those on board.

With this wish I now commission the *Queen Wilhelmina*.

## RELIEF SHIPS TO GREECE

[Released to the press August 7]

On the initiative of the Swedish Red Cross, negotiations were undertaken some months ago through the Swedish Government regarding relief for the starving population of Greece. The Swedish Government having expressed its willingness that Swedish vessels lying in Swedish ports be employed for this purpose, the United States, British, and Canadian Governments immediately declared themselves ready to authorize monthly shipments of 15,000 tons of wheat or flour from North America to Greece, subject to appropriate conditions governing the distribution of these imports and of Greek native produce in the interests of the Greek people and on the understanding that a neutral commission would receive the necessary control and reporting facilities from the

occupying powers. Following the negotiations conducted by the Swedish Government, the German and Italian Governments agreed to this proposal. The belligerent powers have accordingly granted safe conducts for the voyages of the Swedish vessels which will be used. The first three, the *Formosa*, the *Eros*, and the *Camelia*, have already loaded and are scheduled to leave Montreal on August 7 for Greece. A Swedish-Swiss commission has been set up to handle the actual distribution of the supplies, under the general supervision of the existing organization of the International Red Cross Committee, in Greece.

The Greek Government, the American and Canadian Red Cross Societies, and the Greek War Relief Association are actively supporting and cooperating in the operation of this plan.

Reports reaching the Department of State from Greece have portrayed conditions of suffering from inanition and death from starvation appalling almost beyond belief.

Information has also been received through American officials recently returning from Europe confirming that the small quantities of foodstuffs which have been sent to Greece during the past year under the United Nations' auspices and with the cooperation of the Turkish Government have been effectively distributed through the agency of the International Red Cross Committee and consumed by the Greek people only. The reports of these officials indicate, however, that although these supplies have unquestionably saved many persons from death they have been inadequate to prevent further deterioration of the general food-supply situation.

#### VISIT OF THE KING OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press August 4]

An exchange of telegrams between the President of the United States and His Majesty King Peter II of Yugoslavia follows.

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"JULY 29, 1942.

"At the moment of my departure from the United States, I wish to thank you, Mr. President, for the warm welcome which you and the American people have extended to me during my visit to this great country.

"I cannot but feel that the many tokens of warmth and hospitality which I gratefully accepted during my stay were intended not for me alone but for my people who have always had the greatest sympathy and admiration for their American brothers.

"When a few weeks ago I crossed the ocean to come to the United States I considered myself a messenger of my martyred people who are now living through their most trying days resisting the invaders and straining all their forces toward final victory.

"Over a year ago the Yugoslav people gathered in the streets of Belgrade and asked me to be with them to protect their liberty. At that time we found inspiration in the hope that the United States would stand by all those who preferred to fight rather than to submit to the infamy of slavery.

"Today American soldiers have become our comrades-in-arms on every battlefield—on land, in the air and on the seas—wherever the battle is waged. From their homes darkened by mourning, from their refuges in the mountains and in the forests, the people of Europe admired the achievements of your soldiers, seamen and pilots, and fervently pray for their continued success.

"I was privileged to see something of the American war effort in your training camps, in your plants and factories. I saw the shining arms and planes ready to be sent to battle, so formidable and so perfect that any fighting man must be proud to handle them. I have observed the spirit of American men and women, I have seen the resolution and determination written on their faces, and I am convinced that nothing can ever stop the United States in its onward march to victory. A democracy which fights entirely with the clean weapons of democracy must needs win the war and the peace that will follow.



"The Yugoslavs, one of the United Nations, feel that they shall be linked to the United States as much in this present war as in the future peace. My people and I cherish our friendship with the United States and are deeply grateful for its help and support in this, the most momentous period of their history.

"I wish to thank you also, Mr. President, for the warm personal kindness you have shown me and I wish you and your family, and the entire American nation all strength and happiness today and ever.

PETER"

—  
"THE WHITE HOUSE, July 31, 1942.

"Your Majesty's visit was a personal pleasure which I shall long remember. It gave also to the American people an opportunity to do honor to the valiant Yugoslav People in their noble and unceasing fight for the liberation of their country.

"I noted with pleasure the energy and thoroughness with which you entered into the daily life of America at war, seeking out the men at work and studying the conversion of our great industries to the sole purpose of providing the armaments with which the war shall be won. I am glad that you carried with you the conviction of America's determination to press on to victory with everything we have.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

## PROCLAIMED LIST: SUPPLEMENT 5 TO REVISION II

[Released to the press August 3]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on August 3 issued Supplement 5 to Revision II of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated May 12, 1942.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 7 Federal Register 5970.

Part I of this supplement contains 167 additional listings in the other American republics and 31 deletions. Part II contains 99 additional listings outside the American republics and 9 deletions.

## International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

### INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL

[Released to the press August 6]

The International Wheat Council, which met for the first time in the offices of the United States Department of Agriculture on Monday, August 3, concluded its sessions on Wednesday, August 5. Following the announcement on July 2 of the approval of the Memorandum of Agreement regarding international trade in wheat between the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States,<sup>2</sup> the five Governments named as their delegates to the Council the following officials:

#### Argentina:

Señor A. M. Viacava, Commercial Counselor, Argentine Embassy (London)

Señor Miguel E. Quirno-Lavalle, Commercial Counselor, Argentine Embassy (Washington)

#### Australia:

Mr. E. McCarthy, Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce (Canberra)

Mr. F. L. McDougall, Economic Adviser to the Australian Government (London)

#### Canada:

Mr. Lester B. Pearson, Minister Counselor, Canadian Legation (Washington)

Mr. A. M. Shaw, Director of Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture (Ottawa)

Mr. C. F. Wilson, Chief, Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa)

Mr. J. J. Deutsch, Special Wartime Assistant to the Department of External Affairs (Ottawa)

#### United Kingdom:

Mr. Noel Hall, British Minister to the United States (Washington)

<sup>2</sup> Bulletin of August 1, 1942, p. 670.

Mr. E. Twentyman, British Food Mission to the United States (Washington)

*United States:*

Mr. Paul Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture (Washington)

Mr. Leslie A. Wheeler, Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture (Washington)

Mr. N. E. Dodd, Director, Western Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture (Washington)

Mr. R. M. Carr, Assistant Chief, Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, Department of State (Washington)

The first meeting was largely devoted to questions of organization. Mr. Paul Appleby was elected chairman of the Council. The Council established an Executive Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Leslie A. Wheeler, consisting of one delegate from each of the five Governments. Mr. Andrew Cairns was appointed secretary of the Council.

The Council discussed the positive measures contemplated to control production in 1943 with the object of minimizing the accumulation of excessive stocks and instructed the Secretariat to prepare, under the direction of the Executive Committee, a comprehensive report on the measures being employed in each country to control production. The Council took note of recent increases in yields per acre in several producing areas, and the Executive Committee was asked to consider the influences bearing on any trends in this connection.

The next meeting of the Council will be held in January 1943.

## American Republics

### MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO THE PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA

[Released to the press August 7]

The President has addressed the following telegram to His Excellency Dr. Alfonso Lopez on the occasion of his assuming the Presidency of Colombia:

"THE WHITE HOUSE, August 7, 1942.

"I take pleasure in extending to Your Excellency my sincere and whole-hearted congratulations as you assume the Presidency of Colombia.

"The unswerving devotion of the people of Colombia to the democratic processes is one of the proudest of our common heritages. I look forward with profound gratification to another period of fruitful collaboration with you as the chosen representative of the people of your great country. Now, more than ever, in the critical days through which we are passing, must there be justified the faith of our peoples in the ability of their governments to face courageously a multitude of exacting problems and to defeat wholly and conclusively the enemies of our Christian civilization.

"I welcomed the opportunity, afforded me by your recent visit, to confirm our personal friendship and to reaffirm our devotion to the ideals by which our countries are ever more closely bound.

"Please accept, dear Mr. President, my fervent wishes for a successful and happy administration and for the welfare of the people of the Republic of Colombia.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

### ARRANGEMENT FOR MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICAN FARM LABOR

[Released to the press August 6]

The Department of State announced on August 6 that an arrangement had been made between the Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico to make possible the temporary migration of Mexican agricultural workers to the United States to meet the increasing demand for farm labor caused by the war emergency. The arrangement, which demonstrates the effective cooperation between the two Governments in the war effort, provides guaranties as to wage rates, living conditions, and repatriation for the Mexican workers, while specifying that they are not to be employed to replace other workers

or for the purpose of reducing rates of pay previously established.

At the request of the Department of Agriculture, the War Manpower Commission, and other appropriate agencies of this Government, and after the United States Employment Service had certified to the existence of certain shortages of agricultural workers in the Southwest, the Department of State recently proposed to the Mexican Government a plan for this migration. It was pointed out by the Department of Agriculture and other agencies that the enrolment of men in the armed services, the movement of farm workers into industry, and the Government's program to increase agricultural production to meet wartime needs were causing a shortage of agricultural labor which could not be met by the recruiting of workers in the United States.

The arrangement made with the Mexican Government is to be administered by the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with other interested agencies, and it states that each worker is to be given a written contract, upon the expiration of which he is to return to Mexico. The arrangement also provides that as temporary residents these workers will be exempted from compulsory military service in the armed forces of the United States.

Further details regarding the arrangement are being announced by the War Manpower Commission and the Department of Agriculture.

#### DEATH OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF EL SALVADOR

[Released to the press August 3]

The Acting Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, has made the following statement:

"I have learned with deep regret of the death of Dr. Miguel Angel Araujo, the Salvadoran Minister of Foreign Affairs. Respected universally throughout the New World for his talents and statesmanship, Dr. Araujo died a few

days before his eightieth birthday, after serving his country for over ten years as Foreign Minister. In his policies he showed himself a staunch foe of totalitarianism and a true friend of Pan American ideals. The Government of the United States shares the grief of President Martinez, the Salvadoran people, and Dr. Araujo's family, at his passing."

#### DEATH OF DR. GIL BORGES OF VENEZUELA

[Released to the press August 4]

The Acting Secretary of State has sent the following telegram to His Excellency Dr. Carracciolo Parra-Perez, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, on the occasion of the death of Dr. Esteban Gil Borges:

"AUGUST 4, 1942.

"I have learned with the very deepest regret of the death of Doctor Esteban Gil Borges. I share with Your Excellency and with Dr. Gil Borges' many friends throughout Venezuela and the United States a keen sense of personal loss.

"During the years Dr. Gil Borges was in Washington he endeared himself to all those who had the good fortune to be associated with him. His untiring devotion to the strengthening of the friendship between Venezuela and the United States and to the great cause of inter-American relations, and his brilliant practical demonstrations of that devotion during his two periods as Foreign Minister of your great country have earned him a lasting place in the grateful memory of the people of the United States.

SUMNER WELLES"

#### RUBBER AGREEMENT WITH HONDURAS

[Released to the press August 3]

The signing of a rubber agreement with the Republic of Honduras was announced on August 3 by the Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Board of Economic Warfare.



Under the terms of the agreement the Rubber Reserve Company will, until December 31, 1946, purchase all rubber produced in Honduras which is not required for essential domestic needs there.

## Europe

### BIRTHDAY OF THE KING OF NORWAY

[Released to the press August 3]

The President has sent the following telegram to His Majesty Haakon VII, King of Norway, on the occasion of His Majesty's seventieth birthday:

"THE WHITE HOUSE, August 3, 1942.

"I am particularly happy to extend my heartfelt felicitations upon this the seventieth anniversary of Your Majesty's birth. The inflexible determination shown by the Norwegian people in their fight to roll back the black shadows of Nazism owes no little of its strength to the example set by Your Majesty's own superb courage.

"May God grant to the Norwegian people a long continuance of your wise leadership and victorious outcome of their travail.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

## The Department

### CREATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

The Secretary of State, on August 6, 1942, issued the following Departmental order (no. 1078):

"There is hereby created in the Department of State the Office of the Chief Clerk and Ad-

ministrative Assistant which shall exercise supervision in all matters relating to the administration of the Department within the scope of the functions of this Office which shall embrace:

"The administration of the appropriation 'Contingent Expenses, Department of State', including the preparation and justification of budget estimates therefor and the responsibility for the control of expenditures thereunder; the allotment of office space, the custody of the property of the Department, and the maintenance of a current inventory; the authentication of certificates under the seal of the Department of State, for and in the name of the Secretary of State or the Acting Secretary of State, and the operation of the coordinating service for translating documents for the Federal Government; the assembling for the Department of State of appropriate material for exhibition purposes at expositions, national and international, its preparation and installation, the care and maintenance of exhibits, and responsibility for all expenditures connected therewith; supervision of the telephone switchboard and the telephone service of the Department; the initiation and enforcement of such general regulations as may be required for the proper business management of the Department; the signing of such papers as fall within the scope of his Office; the direction, as head of the Purchasing and Inventory, Duplicating, Supply, Photographic, Telephone and Mail Sections of his Office, and such additional duties as may be delegated to him by the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary of State and Budget Officer.

"The Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant is the Department's Liaison Officer with other Executive Departments and Agencies of the Government in all matters relating to the functions of his Office.

"The Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant is hereby authorized to sign contracts, upon the written authorization of the Assistant

Secretary of State and Budget Officer or, in his absence, another Assistant Secretary of State, for contingent expenses under the appropriation 'Contingent Expenses, Department of State', under appropriations for passport agencies, international commissions, conferences, congresses, conventions, meetings and expositions, and under miscellaneous appropriations. He shall certify vouchers covering expenditures coming under the appropriation 'Contingent Expenses, Department of State' and covering such other miscellaneous obligations as he may, under written authorization from the Assistant Secretary of State and Budget Officer, or in his absence, another Assistant Secretary of State, be directed to incur. He may, in special cases, waive the requirement of advance payment for unofficial photostat work in accordance with the provisions of Departmental Order 529. He shall certify to the authorization of other officers to approve vouchers covering expenditures from miscellaneous appropriations. He shall consolidate in his Office and shall be responsible for the supervision of the purchasing functions of the Department; he shall establish in his Office a centralized mail reception and distribution center and shall supervise the handling of diplomatic pouches in collaboration with the Division of Foreign Service Administration, the receipt and distribution of incoming mail and the dispatch of all outgoing correspondence by mail.

"The Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant is authorized and directed to certify, without seal, for and in the name of the Secretary of State or the Acting Secretary of State, a copy of each treaty or convention proclaimed by the President on or after January 23, 1934, and likewise a copy of every other international agreement entered into by the United States with a foreign country on or after January 23, 1934, which when so certified will be forwarded by the Department to the American Minister at Bern for transmission by him to

the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration by the Secretariat of the League and publication in the League of Nations Treaty Series.

"The Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant is authorized to take appropriate administrative action on notifications of undue delay in the handling of correspondence, in accordance with the provisions of Departmental Order 724.

"He shall also exercise the functions previously delegated to the Director of Personnel under the following Departmental Orders: Departmental Order 800, relating to the reporting of mail matter sent free of postage; Departmental Order 824, relating to the disposition of records and files; and Departmental Order 989, relating to the preparation, production, and distribution of publications and informational matter.

"Mr. Millard L. Kenestrick is hereby designated Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant of the Department.

"The symbol of the Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant shall be CC. The symbol of the Diplomatic Pouch and Mail Section shall continue to be MA.

"The Director of Personnel is authorized to obtain the essential personnel assistance for the Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant within the limits of appropriated funds.

"The provisions of this Order shall be effective immediately and shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith."

#### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Lloyd D. Yates, a Foreign Service officer of class VII, was designated an Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, effective August 6, 1942 (Departmental Order 1079).

## Treaty Information

### POSTAL

#### Universal Postal Convention, 1939

##### *France—French colonies*

The American Chargé at Vichy transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated June 10, 1942 a copy of decree no. 1612 dated June 1, 1942, concerning the promulgation by the Government of France of the Universal Postal Convention and annexed arrangements signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939. The decree states that in virtue of the deposit with the Government of Argentina on June 26, 1941 of the instruments of ratification of the acts signed on May 23, 1939, including the Universal Postal Convention, the Arrangement Concerning Letters and Parcels of Declared Value, the Arrangement Concerning Parcel Post, the Arrangement Concerning Money Orders, the Arrangement Concerning Postal Transfers, the Arrangement Concerning Postal Collections, and the Arrangement Concerning Subscriptions to Periodicals, these acts shall be valid for France, Algiers, Tunisia, Morocco, and all French colonies, including the African territories under French mandate of Togoland and Cameroons.

### HEALTH

#### International Agreement Relating to Statistics Of Causes of Death

##### *Egypt*

By a note dated August 1, 1942 the British Chargé at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the Egyptian Government has notified the British Government, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Protocol of Signature to the International Agreement Relating to Statistics of Causes of Death, signed at London on June 19, 1934 (Executive Agreement Series

80), of the cancellation of the application of the agreement to the town of Burdein, owing to the suppression of the health inspectorate of that town.

### COMMERCE

#### Agreement with the Soviet Union

[Released to the press August 3]

On August 1, 1942 the President proclaimed the agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics effected by an exchange of identic notes, signed at Washington on July 31, 1942,<sup>1</sup> by which the commercial agreement of August 4, 1937 between the two Governments is continued in force until August 6, 1943 and thereafter, unless superseded by a more comprehensive commercial agreement, subject to termination on six months' written notice by either Government.

#### Memorandum of Agreement Regarding International Trade in Wheat

An announcement concerning the establishment of an International Wheat Council and the appointment of the United States delegates thereto appeared in the *Bulletin* of August 1, 1942, page 670.

An announcement concerning the first meeting of the International Wheat Council appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

### STRATEGIC MATERIALS

#### Rubber Agreement with Honduras

An announcement concerning the signing of a rubber agreement with the Government of Honduras appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin* of August 1, 1942, p. 662.

## AGRICULTURE

### Farm-Labor-Migration Arrangement With Mexico

An announcement concerning an arrangement between the Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico for the temporary migration of Mexican agricultural workers to the United States appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Liberia—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed January 15, 1942; effective January 15, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 239. Publication 1758. 6 pp. 5¢.

Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti Construing Certain Provisions of the Trade Agreement of March 28, 1935 and Modifying the Agreement Effectuated by Exchange of Notes Signed February 16 and 19, 1942—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed April 25, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 252. Publication 1762. 4 pp. 5¢.

Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression: Preliminary Agreement Between the United States of America and China—Signed at Washington June 2, 1942; effective June 2, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 251. Publication 1766. 3 pp. 5¢.

Application of Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as Amended, to Canadians in the United States, and Reciprocal Treatment of American Citizens in Canada: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed March 30 and April 6 and 8, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 249. Publication 1769. 6 pp. 5¢.

The War and Human Freedom: Address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, over the National Radio Networks, July 23, 1942. Publication 1773. 18 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Supplement 5, July 31, 1942, to Revision II of May 12, 1942. Publication 1774. 16 pp.

## Legislation

Claims of American Nationals Against Mexico: Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on S. 2528, a bill to provide for the settlement of claims of the Government of the United States on behalf of American nationals against the Government of Mexico comprehended within the terms of agreements concluded by the United States and Mexico. June 30, July 1, 2, 6, 10, and 14, 1942. iv, 230 pp.

Conservation and Utilization of the Salmon Fisheries of the Pacific. S. Rept. 1570, 77th Cong., on S. 1712. 5 pp.

An Act To enable the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two-hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson to carry out and give effect to certain approved plans. Approved July 30, 1942. [S. 2330.] Public Law 688, 77th Cong. 2 pp.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942